VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GEN^L. ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1316.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1805. [VOLUME XIX.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery holden in Richmond,

BETWEEN

Thomas Fitzhugh, and Nancy his wife, Pltffs.

AND

Henry Rose, one of the heirs and executors of John Rose, Robert Rose, another heir of the said John, Alexander Rose, another heir of the same John, and devisee of Charles Rose, deceased, and Catharine Rose, relict and widow of John Rose, and Maria Moore Rose, Defendants.

THE defendant, Henry Rose, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this coutr, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here, on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some Newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted on the front door of the capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

VIRGINIA:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 22d day of March, 1804,

BETWEEN

ROBERT ROSE, Plaintiff,

AND

HENRY ROSE, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On motion of the Plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here, on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some Newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted on the fron door of the capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Weltham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a lease, and is at present working, the above Foundery; and having provided the best artists in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the first quality, proposes to cast, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every description; also, cast Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, registered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and small stoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain stoves and maul'd plates; cast railing of every pattern, plowshares & plow boards; cast coach, phæton and chair boxes; scale weights from 1 to 60 lb; sash and clock weights: patent taw irons for smiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays: nail cutting machines with screws complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; cast iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every description—together with any other article in the casting line, to a given pattern, at the shortest notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. wtm.

P. S. Old Iron purchased by application as above

VIRGINIA:

In the Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, March, 22d, 1804,

BETWEEN

Robert Innes, Administrator, of Hugh Innes, dec.—Pltff.

AND

William Donalson, Administrator of John Donalson, and Daniel Call, Defendants,

THE defendant, William Donalson, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here, on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some Newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted on the front door of the capitol in the said city.

(A copy)—Teste,

PETER TISNLEY, c. c.

For Sale, or to be Rented,

THE HOUSE and GROUND with the appurtenances, belonging to the estate of Lewis Burwell, deceased, in this city. The house is built of brick, with a dining and a drawing room, each 24 by 18 feet, well finished, and commanding very extensive views of the river and country, which can never be intercepted; it also contains a setting room and six chambers, one of which can be entered from the street, and is well adapted to the purpose of an office for business. In front and near are strong porticos, built entirely of brick: that in front floored with marble. There are also an excellent kitchen, with a well fixed grate and ovens for cooking, a laundry, a vault, convenient dry cellars, a stable for two horses, and an unfinished carriage house. The ground is, in quantity, between two and three acres, about two acres whereof are well inclosed, and divided into a garden and grazing lot. This property is situated not far from the capitol, with streets on three sides; affords a most extensive, convenient and elegant establishment, and will admit of divisions into smaller lots, as the growth of the city shall enhance the value of ground. Residing very near the property, I can, at any time, shew it to those who may wish to view it. The objects to which the proceeds are, by Mr. Burwell's will, to be appropriated, enable me to give very considerable accommodation in terms of payment, upon an allowance of interest.

E. CARRINGTON,

Executor of L. Burwell, dec.

City of Richmond, April 18, 1805. ow3w

AGENTS for the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. Eleazier A. Jenks,	Portland, (Maine.)
Mr. T. C. Cushing,	Salem, (Mas.)
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Office of the Courant	Hartford, (Con.)
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Mr. John S. Pasteur, Pr	Newbern, N. C.
Editor of the Charleston Courier,	Charleston, S. C.
Stephen Bullock, Esq.	Port Gibson, M. Ter.

IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE CHASE.

Wednesday, February 20.

(*Mr. Early's Speech concluded.*)

So also I apprehend that this character of *indifference* is as effectually destroyed by a prejudice as to the subject matter, without any prejudice as to the person. I mean the prejudice of a prejudication of the criminality of the subject matter. We meet with the rule every day, that it is good cause of challenge to a juror that he hath expressed an opinion upon the subject matter of prosecution. Wherefore then the manner of stating the rule, which we find adopted in the answer? Most evidently to suit the respondent's case. What, sir, must a juror to be so prejudiced as to be disqualified, have expressed an opinion not only that the subject matter of prosecution was criminal in law, but that the person prosecuted was the author of the crime? Yes, sir, according to the doctrine of the answer, he must have prejudged both *law* and *fact*. In other words, although Mr. Bassett had formed and delivered an opinion that such a book as "The Prospect Before Us," came within the sedition law, yet not having said that Callender was the author or publisher, he was still a competent juror. Suppose a man indicted for murder, in a case where there is no dispute as to the fact of killing (and here there was no dispute as to the fact of publishing) but the defence set up was that he was excusable. A juror has given his opinion, in reference to the act, that such a killing does amount to murder, but without saying that the person prosecuted was the murderer; will any man say that this expression would not disqualify him? I am bound to presume not. Sir, in the case of Callender, although Mr. Basset did not say that the person prosecuted was guilty, yet he did in effect say that whoever wrote or published the book was guilty. And give me leave to remark here that in prosecutions for libels, the question of law, as to their criminality, is generally the only question of dispute.—The fact of publication is one about which there seldom occurs any difficulty, and has to be proven merely because not admitted. To have expressed an opinion then upon the question of law in such cases is substantially to have prejudged the whole case. A juror under such circumstances cannot be called impartial. As well might it be alledged that judge Chase himself was impartial, as to the case of Fries, after he had delivered the opinion which we have before discussed.

We are told in the answer that the guilt of the traverser was not prejudged by Bassett, for another reason; that as the charges to make them criminal must have been false, so Callender might have exculpated himself by proving their truth. But, sir, the traverser was at liberty to rest his defence either upon a justification or want of criminality in law, or upon both. He was not bound to disclose which, nor could the judge officially know which. Both and each of these grounds were proper for the jury to determine under the plea. The acquittal of the traverser then did not depend exclusively upon the proof of the truth of the charges.

Again we are told that the juror barely expressed his opinion upon the book, as the contents thereof had been represented to him. The same may be said of almost every other case. Few, very few jurors are spectators of murder, or an act of treason.—Any opinion they may have formed and delivered of the actual guilt of the person charged must be in nine cases out of ten, from representation. Few, very few jurors who were summoned in the case of Fries, had been spectators of the acts which were alledged to have been treasonable; probably not one of them. Yet we learn from the answer of judge Chase, that in that very case several were repelled from serving, because of the opinions which they acknowledged they had given. Such opinions must in nine cases out of ten be bottomed upon representation. There are numerous secret crimes, which from their very nature preclude the possibility that an opinion concerning them, however positive, and however decisive of the conviction of the accused, should be founded upon any previous knowledge of facts. And yet, sir, I presume that no person will deny that in such cases, a juror may nevertheless so express an opinion as to disqualify himself from serving.

But, Sir, the scene rises upon us. We have now to examine a part of the transaction for which, I had supposed, human invention might be tortured for a palliation in vain. I allude to the rejection of Mr. Taylor's evidence. The reason assigned for that rejection was, that the witness could not prove the truth of the whole of *any one charge*. Let us for a moment examine the consequences of this doctrine. According to the judge's own decisions then, as well as his doctrine now, each charge laid in the indictment must have constituted a separate offence. For it is explicitly declared both by Mr. Hay and Mr. Nicholas, that when an application was made to continue the case, because of the absence of some material witnesses, the application was rejected upon the ground, that it did not appear from the affidavit filed, that the witnesses absent could prove the truth of all the charges. That proof of the truth of a part only, would be of no avail, and that the whole must be proved to entitle the traverser to an acquittal.—Each charge in the indictment then must have constituted a *separate offence*: for the charges cannot be made to help each other out. One charge, however, it seems might consist of different facts. This was the case with several in that indictment. It was particularly the case with the very charge, the truth of which Mr. Taylor was called to prove. "The President was a professed aristocrat. He had proved faithful and serviceable to the British interest." Here was a charge made up of two distinct facts; so distinct in their nature, that the knowledge of their truth might not only rest with different persons, but was extremely likely not to rest with any *one* witness. Put the case of a man charged with any offence, murder, theft, or any other crime you please: There may be a string of facts upon the proof of which the defence may depend; some within the knowledge of one man; some within that of another. Was it ever heard of before, that because one witness could not prove the existence of all those facts, that therefore such witness should not be examined as to what he did know? Or if some of the facts depended upon written testimony, was it ever heard of before that therefore a witness should not be examined as to those resting in oral testimony? To these questions no man will answer in the affirmative. Why then was an unheard of and palpably absurd doctrine brought to bear in Callender's case? Was the defence of justification, under the sedition law of the United States, such an anomaly in its nature, that none of the established rules of jurisprudence would apply to it? Was it a thing so entire in its nature, that it could not consist of different parts? I have always been taught, and the respondent's answer confirms the principle, that a defence must apply to the whole of a charge. If then a charge consist of different parts, surely so must the defence. But according to judge Chase, be the parts ever so many, they shall not be proven, unless the proof can all be made by one witness, or unless it appear that the defendant has proof in reserve to establish all. I ask this honorable court how it can appear that the defendant has proof in reserve applying to all the parts of a charge? Suppose a witness called to substantiate *one part*, how is it to be known to the court whether there is or is not other testimony behind in the power of the party, by which the residue of the charge may be established? We are told by the respondent, that none of the questions propounded to Colonel Taylor had any application to the charge, except the first, and this only to a part of the charge; and that this question was repelled because no proof was offered as to the residue. I answer, sir, that the judge had no right to know nor were the counsel bound to disclose whether there was such testimony in reserve or not. It is a new doctrine, Sir, that the legal admissibility of testimony is to depend upon what the party can afterwards prove by other testimony. It is the right of the party to establish his defence as far as he can, and if he fail in establishing it completely, the evil is to himself alone. And permit me here to add, Sir, that whether he succeed in establishing his defence or not, is a question for the jury to determine, and not the judge. The judge possesses no right to *determine* even after the testimony is finished, whether that testimony has or has not established the defence; still less then can he before it is heard, determine that it will not make good the defence.

We are told in the respondent's answer, that his rejection of Colonel Taylor's testimony can be no proof of a determination on his part to oppress, as such an intention might have been gratified by the conviction of the traverser upon the other articles.—This is true, very true, upon the principle that the judge and not the jury was to determine the question of law in criminal cases. If the criminality of of the charges in point of law, was to be settled by the judge, his conclusion is certainly correct. But if, as I apprehend, the criminality of the charges was to be exclusively determined by the jury, then it was not entirely certain, that the judge might have been sure of his object, notwithstanding the tenth charge had been proved. For aught he knew, or ought to be presumed to have known, the jury might have been of the opinion that the other charges did not come within the sedition law, and might have therefore given a verdict of acquittal.

But, Mr. President, this apart, it is a novel proof of innocence to me at least, that a man should have the magnanimous boldness to disregard appearances. It is a novel proof of innocence that a man should possess a spirit daring enough to insult the common sense of mankind. Yes, Sir, I yield to the respondent the full share of glory, which he is desirous of accumulating from this source.

The last of the three articles now under examination goes on to charge the defendant with various acts of injustice, partiality and intemperance, highly derogatory to his character as a judge, and equally injurious to the reputation of the American bench. Without fatiguing the patience of the honorable court with an inquiry into the proofs and an investigation of the criminality of all the particulars here enumerated, I beg leave to call their attention to one part of the judge's conduct, which appears to me to stand pre-eminent for its open defiance of all justice, and its flagrant violation of the constitution of this country. I allude to the refusal to continue the cause. The reasons assigned for that refusal, were, we learn, that it did not appear by the affidavit exhibited, and upon which the motion for a continuance was founded, that the witnesses, whose testimony was wanted, could prove the truth of all the charges laid in the indictment. This conduct, Mr. President, strikes me as being of the same family with the rejection of Mr. Taylor's testimony. The charges in the indictment are in number many. They embrace a numerous collection of facts, some of them assimilated, others extremely variant in their nature; many of them involving legal difficulties as to their criminality. Under the plea of not guilty, to the indictment, it was competent to the traverser not only to prove the truth of the charges in point of fact, but also to prove that any of the charges were not criminal in point of law. It was competent for the defendant to prove the truth of a part of the charges, and to contend that the rest were not seditious. But those grounds of defence were proper for the jury, and the jury possessed the right to pass without control upon both. With what propriety then could the judge pronounce from the bench that to entitle the accused to a continuance, it must appear that he could prove the truth of all the charges? What, sir, was the question of law as to their criminality, a point which the judge here again arrogated to himself the exclusive right to determine, and that too before the traverser was heard? Indeed it would appear that in this case also, as in the case of Fries the law was to be wrested from its proper organ, the jury, and to be exclusively passed upon by the judge himself. What other construction can be given to his determination that the truth of all the charges must be proven? There surely could be no necessity for this, unless they were all seditious within the act of Congress. By determining then, that all must be proved true, the judge did determine that all were seditious. This, sir, it was the exclusive right of the jury to determine.

The constitution of this country has most wisely provided, that "the accused shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor." Of what avail is this provision if time be not given for their attendance? Of what avail to grant the process, and, before the witness can by any physical possibility reach the place, force the accused to trial? This conduct, sir, is worse than mockery. It is an insult to the common sense of mankind. It is high treason against the majesty of the constitution of a free country. The constitution of the United States gives to the accused the right of process to compel the attendance of his witnesses. But judge Chase by administers, that the accused is indicted, arrested, tried, convicted and punished, all in the same term, whilst his witnesses are distant hundreds of miles.

After all this, Mr. President, surely we shall not be asked for proofs of correct intent. They are too thick upon every feature of the transactions which have been examined. The defendant is on all hands acknowledged to possess an acquaintance with the laws and constitution of his country, which yields not to that of any other man in the nation. He is on all hands acknowledged to possess talents which might do honor to any tribunal. With such knowledge and such talents, permit me to ask, if it was within the compass of possibility, that he should mistake in points so familiar as those in which he is charged with criminal conduct? Although all things are possible, yet there are things the extreme improbability of which defies belief. Among those I rank the supposition of mistake on the part of judge Chase in the trial of Callender. We might just as well be asked for proof malice in a case where a man wilfully and without provocation kills another. In such a case as in the one now under consideration, the answer is that the criminal intent is apparent upon the face of the act. And there is a question, sir, which strikes me as applying itself with almost irresistable force to the present discussion: can it be that such outrages should be committed upon the most ordinary principles of law and justice, and yet the conduct of the judge not be influenced by corrupt motives? Can it be that every thing should be done to favor the prosecution and stifle the defence, and yet justice be administered "faithfully and impartially and without respect to persons?" But if all this be insufficient I pray this honorable court to recollect the declarations of the judge in relation to the case, as attested by several witnesses.

The fifth and sixth articles rest upon grounds so extremely simple, and so easily comprehended, that it appears totally unnecessary to fatigue the patience of the honorable court, by dwelling upon them.

The seventh article is as follows:

"That at a circuit court of the United States, for the district of Delaware, held at New-Castle, in the month of June, one thousand eight hundred, whereat the said Samuel Chase presided, the said Samuel Chase, disregarding the duties of his office, did descend from the dignity of a judge, and stoop to the level of an informer, by refusing to discharge the grand jury, although entreated by several of the said jury so to do; and after the said grand jury had regularly declared, through their foreman, that they had found no bills of indictment, nor had any presentments to make, by observing to the said grand jury, that he, the said Samuel Chase, understood, "that a highly seditious temper had manifested itself in the state of Delaware, among a certain class of people, particularly in New-Castle county, and more especially in the town of Wilmington, where lived a most seditious printer, unrestrained by any principle of virtue, and regardless of social order; that the name of this printer was"—but checking himself, as if sensible of the indecorum which he was committing, added—"that it might be assuming too much to mention the name of this person, but it becomes your duty, gentlemen, to enquire diligently into this matter," or words to that effect; and that with intention to procure the prosecution of the printer in question, the said Samuel Chase did, moreover, authoritatively enjoin on the district attorney of the United States, the necessity of procuring a file of the papers to which he alluded, (and which were understood to be those published under the title of "Mirror of the Times and General Advertiser,") and, by a strict examination of them, to find some pillage which might furnish the ground work of a prosecution against the printer of the said paper: thereby degrading his high judicial functions, and tending to impair the public confidence in, and respect for, the tribunals of justice, so essential to the general welfare."

The respondent stands here charged with a conduct, than which, in my opinion, nothing could be more at war with his official duty—nothing more tarnish his official character. The constitution and laws of this country certainly intended in erecting high judicial tribunals that those who might be appointed to minister therein, should be impartial dispensers of justice between such as might resort thither for an adjustment of their difference. In public prosecution, more especially was it intended that such dispensation should be made without respect to persons. In these, above all other cases, ought a judge to stand aloof from influence, from predilection towards one, or prejudice against the other.—Most peculiarly here is it his duty to stand firm at his post, resisting the overbearing influence of a powerful public, and protecting the rights of the accused in so unequal a contest. But judge Chase, disregarding these principles, always held sacred in a land of laws, converts himself into a hunter after accusations. He who, in the humane language of the laws, should be counsel for the accused, becomes himself an accuser. He whose duty it is impartially to decide between the prosecutor, becomes himself the prosecutor of prosecutons.

I have always been taught that the character of an informer, in any station of life, was deservedly considered as the reverse of reputable. What then shall we say of him, who descends from the judgment seat of the nation, to inform against, and direct the prosecution of one, against whom he avows the strongest antipathy, and over whose trial he himself has to preside? Surely, sir, his thirst for punishment was great. Surely it was extreme in-

deed, when he could not wait for the tardy motion of the public profecutors. If our judges are thus to feek after objects for themfelves to try and themfelves to punifh; then indeed muft this country, heretofore confidered an afylum from oppreffion, become itfelf the nurfery of oppreffion in its moft odious form. And this government, heretofore the pride of humanity, will be held up as an object of fcorn and derifion to the nations of the earth.

The eighth article is in thefe words:

"And whereas mutual refpect and confidence between the government of the United States and thofe of the individual ftates, and between the people and thofe governments, refpectively, are highly conducive to that public harmony, without which there can be no public happinefs; yet the faid Samuel Chafe, difregarding the duties and dignity of his judicial character, did, at a circuit court for the diftrict of Maryland, held at Baltimore, in the month of May, one thoufand eight hundred and three, pervert his official right and duty to addrefs the grand jury then and there aflembled, on the matters coming within the province of the faid jury, for the purpofe of delivering to the faid grand jury an intemperate and inflammatory political harangue, with intent to excite the fears and refentment of the faid grand jury, and of the good people of Maryland againft their ftate government and conftitution, a conduct highly cenfurable in any, but peculiarly indecent and unbecoming in a judge of the fupreme court of the United States; and moreover, that the faid Samuel Chafe, then and there, under pretence of exercifing his judicial right to addrefs the faid grand jury, as aforefaid, did, in a manner highly unwarrantable, endeavor to excite the odium of the faid grand jury, and of the good people of Maryland againft the government of the United States, by delivering opinions, which, even if the judicial authority were competent to their expreffion, on a fuitable occafion, and in a proper manner, were at that time; and as as delivered by him, highly indecent, extra-judicial, and tending to proftitute the high judicial character with which he was invefted, to the low purpofe of an electioneering partizan."

It is not my intention, Mr. Prefident, to trouble the court with many obfervations upon this article; not becaufe of any opinion that it is unimportant — I believe it equally important with any in the catalogue. I believe it poffeffes a peculiar importance, in affording, from the teftimony by which it is fupported, proofs of the fpirit by which judge Chafe was ufually governed in his official conduct.

There are features too in that part of the judge's official conduct charged in this article, which place him in a point of view awfully grand. We have heretofore been viewing him as bringing his talents to bear upon individuals. Here we fee his genius rifing in the majefty of its ftrength, to far higher objects. Here we fee him configning over whole governments to the fcourge of his own avenging wrath. Whether fo far he turned his eyes, whether to the ftate conftitution and laws, or to the laws and conftitution of the whole union, they were equally expofed to the whip and the rack.

Mr. Prefident, there is no truth more forcible than that expreffed in the language of this article that "mutual refpect and confidence between the government of the United States and thofe of the individual ftates, and between the people and thofe governments refpectively, are highly conducive to that public harmony, without which there can be no public happinefs." Indeed, fir, it may with truth be faid, that thefe refpect and confidence are effential to that harmony without which we can enjoy no public happinefs. What words then can defcribe in its proper colours, the conduct of an officer of the higheft judicial tribunal of the general government, who abufes the duty and perverts the privilege of his ftation to deftroy the confidence and excite the odium of the people, againft not only their ftate government, but that of the United States? He who was feated on the judgment feat of the nation to execute the laws of the union, converts that very judgment feat into a forum from whence to pronounce a philippic not only againft the ftate government with which he there had no right to meddle, but againft that very government under whofe authority he was there fitting, and whofe laws he was fworn there to execute. Not content with endeavoring to excite difcontent and odium againft the government of the ftate of Maryland, the Congrefs of the United States muft be held up as facrilegious deftroyers of the nation's conftitution.

Mr. Prefident, I have taken thofe views of this fubject, which prefented themfelves moft forcibly to my mind. I have finifhed all I have to fay upon the argument. There has, in my opinion, been eftablifhed againft the refpondent a volume of guilt, every page of which calls for punifhment at the hands of this nation. I leave the cafe and the refpondent in your hands. I leave them where the conftitution of this country has placed them. I leave them where I hope, and I believe, there will be found a different meafure of juftice from that which judge Chafe has been accuftomed to adminifter. I leave them where juftice will be adminifter ed "faithfully and impartially, and without refpect to perfons."

NEW-YORK, May 11.

The fhip New-York Packet, which arrived at this port yefterday from Briftol, put into Milford Haven, where fhe remained until the 25th of March. She brings no other London papers than one of the evening of the 22d March (three days later than any former advices from that quarter) from which the following articles, comprizing all the political intelligence it contains, are copied:

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LONDON, March 22.

Price of Stocks this day one o'clock.—Cons. for money 58 13-48—Omnium 44 1-4.

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Early on Wednefday morning the whole of the Channel Fleet got under weigh from Torbay, and ftood down the Channel with a fine breeze at E. N. E.

Mr. Pitt laft night defcribed the outlines of his plan for the augmentation of our difpofable force, by the more fpeedy reduction of the militia. The number of men to be thus obtained is to be 17,000, leaving 40,000 as the amount of the militia eftablifhment for England, and 8,000 for Scotland. The number of volunteers from each regiment is to be regulated by the amount of the quotas for each country. Lifts are to be tranfmitted to the refpective commanding officers, and if four fifths of the original numbers volunteer for the regular army, the country is to be freed from all further charge. In this cafe, the whole bufinefs is left to the commanding officer. If fuch a number fhould not, in the firft inftance, be obtained, the commanding officer is to divide his regiment into two equal parts; the one half is to be wholly exempted from the operation of the bill, and out of the remaining half, volunteers to the amount of four-fifths of the whole number are to be obtained.

On Wednefday, government fent orders to Gravefend, Portfmouth, and the Downs, to detain all China and Madras fhips, which were ready to fail from thefe places, in order to embark troops on board of them. Ships of the largeft fize are to carry 240 men each, and the others two hundred, or lefs, according to their dimenfions. The China fhips are to difembark their troops at Madras. The whole number of troops fent out will be between four and five thoufand. The 69th regiment failed from Spithead the 8th of March, in the fleet convoyed by his majefty's fhip the Hindoftan, for the fame deftination. Thefe troops have been ordered to India in confequence of the unpleafant intelligence lately received from that quarter.

The following are the regiments which are going on the fecret expedition, as it has been called, but which is generally believed, to be deftined for the Mediterranean.—Four troops of the 20th Light Dragoons, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Taylor; the 30th, 44th, 46th, 58th and 81ft regiments of Infantry, from England; the 25th, 28th, and another regiment of infantry from Ireland; fe. veral companies of artillery, engineers, ordnance, &c. General Sir James Craigis to be commander in chief. Under him General Sir John Stuart and two Brigadier Generals. Brigadier-General Campbell, Adjutant General to the expedition; and Colonel Bunbury, Quarter-Mafter General. That the Mediterranean will probably be from the fcene of fome enterprize, feems pretty evident from the quantity of ftores lately fent to Malta; and there, it is probable, the Ruffian auxiliaries will firft be employed.

The exprefftions made ufe of laft night by Mr. Pitt in the houfe of commons, feems to hold out a hope that we fhall foon have the co-operation of fome of the continental powers.

Add to this, that more Ruffian troops, according to letters by the Hamburgh mails, which arrived this day, are daily expected at Corfu.

We have received Paris Journals to the 17th, and Dutch papers to the 20th inft.

The latter contain the plan of the new conftitution prefcribed to Holland by Bonaparte. It is, however, of little importance by what name or under what form Holland may be ruled, while a foreign ftate dictates every meafure that is adopted. It will be feen that the legiflative body is to be new modelled, and the ancient title of 'Their High Mightineffes' reftored to it. Of the 'High and Mighty Lords' there is to be nineteen; and the executive power is to be veffed in the hands of the Penfionary, who of courfe will act as a kind of viceroy to Bonaparte. Schimmelpennick is the perfon appoited to fill this latter fituation. He is to have a council of ftate; the fleets and armies are to be at his difpofal; he is charged with the fupreme police, and is to have the fole direction of the treafury. Their High Mightineffes, in whofe name he is to act, may approve or reject his plans, but they muft not alter them.

An article from Frankfort, of the 12th, contains the following interefting particulars refpecting what is ftated to have lately paffed between the courts of Berlin and Stockholm, with regard to the negociations carried on by Sweden with England:—

"The Court of Pruffia, as has been already ftated, has declared, that in cafe Sweden fhould conclude a fubfidiary treaty with England, the Pruffian forces would occupy Swedifh Pomerania. Mr. de Brinkmann, the Swedifh minifter at Berlin, tranfmitted, upon this fubject, a letter, written in his fovereign's own hand, to Mr Hardenburgh, the Pruffian minifter. In that letter, his Swedifh majefty declares, that as a fovereign power he did not think himfelf forced to give any account to other powers of the alliance which he might think proper to conclude; that, in cafe any foreign troops fhould enter his territories they fhould be treated as enemies; and that, at the fame time, he fhould claim the affiftance of the Ruffian auxiliary troops, conformably to the treaty concluded with Ruffia, October 29, 1799."

General Brune is arrived at Paris from Conftantinople. According to letters from the latter city of the 25th of January, every exertion was making by the Ottoman Porte to place the army and navy on the beft footing, and to provide for the regular pay of both. The navy is to be new modelled, on the plan of that of England.

A letter from Vienna, of the 3d inftant, in the papers of the fame date, mentions that the Beys of Egypt have gained a decifive victory over the Arnauts commanded by Mohammed Aly, within two days journey of Cairo. The Arnauts, though fuperior in numbers, are ftated to have loft in this conteft about 3000 men, killed and wounded. Ibrahim Bey attacked them in front, while they were flanked by Berdizi Bey, and aflailed in the rear by Elfi Bey.

The French funds on the 15th were 59 f. 100.

Lord Gardner is appointed to the command of the Channel Fleet.

Flour is in large fupply, and may be named 5s. per fack lefs. Sales of all articles appear at a general declenfion.

We are credibly informed, as incredible as it may appear, that a poor family from one of the eaftern ftates, lately paffed through Albany on their way to the weftern Country for the purpofe of cultivating an extenfive farm which had been given to them.—This family conffifted of a man, his wife, and twenty four fons, twenty of whom were born at ten births. They had been married only 18 years. Our informant adds that fo great was the curiofity of the people in and about Albany, that hundreds crowded to fee them—one gentleman prefented each of the fons with ten dollars—and prefents of various kinds, were heaped upon them.

Our little fquadron, conffifting of the John Adams and 3 gun-boats, will fail for the Mediterranean on Sunday, fhould the weather permit. It gives us pleafure to be able to ftate, that the experiments which have been tried with the gun boats prove that they are fafe and comfortable fea boats; and in all probability, will be adequate to the object in view in fending them to the Mediterranean. The boats which accompany the John Adams were originally rigged with one maft, placed directly mid fhips. The appearance was novel, and added to the general ftructure of the boats, created well founded doubts about their utility; their fafety was even called in queftion. In navigating one of the boats from this city to the Hook, it was found that fhe failed very well; but hauled upon a wind, fhe carried fo ftrong a whether helm, to wear her.—To remedy this defect, the maffs of Nos. 6 and 7 were immediately ftepped ten feet further forward; and it is believed, that they will now work as eafy as any veffel in port. Lieutenant Maxell, in bringing No. 3 from Philadelphia, experienced the fame defect; accordingly her maft was yefterday ftepped further forward. The unfavorable opinion which was lately entertained refpecting the boats by almoft every officer of the navy, appears now to give way to a more favorable impreffion; and there is probably not one in this city "afraid to venture across the Atlantic in them." Mr. Maxwell fays, he would as foon go in the gun-boat as in the frigate. The gun-boats, we believe, will be manned principally by volunteers from the John Adams, it having been found impoffible to enter men for them, owing to the unfavorable opinion which was entertained of them. We have not ftated the above fact, with an intention of commending the boats, but to relieve the minds of thofe who may entertain doubts for the fafety of the brave men who are about to be employed in them. We are perfectly fenfible, and the fact cannot be controverted, that veffels better calculated for the defence of our own coaft or the annoyance of an enemy, might have been built at a much lefs expence than the gun boats; but fince the gun-boats have been built, we think it our duty to remove, as far as is conffiftent with truth, the unfavorable opinions entertained of them.

(N. Y. Daily Adv.)

May 14.

POSTSCRIPT.

At a late hour laft evening the fhip Union, captain Johnfon, arrived at this port in 30 days from Liverpool; and the editor of the *Mercantile Advertiser* has received by her a file of London papers and Lloyd's Lifts, each to the 5th of April, inclufive—being later by fourteen days than our advices by the William Penn. The only prominent articles we have obferved are the following, from a paper of the laft date: but our file being regular, we expect to be able to give to-morrow fome additional paragraphs, though probably not poffeffing equal intereft.

Mercantile Adv.

—

LONDON, April 5.

Bonaparte has been chofen King of Italy. The decrees of government are now iffued in the name of "Napoleon, by the grace of God, and the conftitutions, Emperor of the French and King of Italy."

Intelligence is hourly expected refpecting the Breft fleet, as by the latefl accounts there was a probability of a partial action at leaft being brought on between it and our channel fleet.

The accounts received do not agree in every particular, as our readers will fee by comparing the fubjoined letters. They both bring down the intelligence to the fame date, but the firft fays our veffels had been drawn off, while the other ftates, that when the accounts left the fleet, the Windfor Caftle, of 98 guns, the van fhip, was then actually engaged with the enemy.

We cannot reconcile thofe accounts but by fuppofing, that the letter left the fleet at a later hour (though on the fame day) than the former. We ought to add, that our Plymouth letter is from a gentleman who has the beft means of being well informed, and whofe communications have been generally found to be perfectly correct.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board one of our frigates, dated the 30th ult. off Ushant.

"I dare fay the papers have by this time given an account of the Breft fleet attempting to come out; the manner I will tell you. On Sunday morning laft, a convoy was obferved under the land, apparently bound to Breft, which, after being attacked by two of our brigs, took fhelter under the battery of St. Matthew. Tuefday, at day break, three fail were feen coming out of the harbour, as if to protect them in, when we immediately chafed, and with our fmall fquadron, viz. three frigates and two brigs, made them all take fhelter under the batteries, of which we informed the admiral by a cutter, who fent us two line of battle fhips, the Colloffus and Bellerophon, when we all got under weigh, and ftood right in, with intent to cut them out, when the whole Breft fleet, viz. twenty-one fail of the line, fix frigates and a brig, immediately got under weigh and ftood out. A grander fight you can hardly imagine. The cutter was again difpatched to our fleet, and at half paft four eighteen fail joined us, and every one expected, and indeed longed to begin, when the Admiral made a fignal to haul off. The enemy were at anchor nearly within gun fhot of us. They have all returned into port."

Plymouth, April 3.

"This day letters have been received from the Channel fleet, cruising off Breft, by which it appears, that on Saturday laft, the French fleet, conffifting of 21 fail of the line, five of which were three deckers, befides several very heavy frigates, were lying at anchor in Bertheaume Road, near Breft, and that great hopes were entertained that an action would be brought on between the two fleets, as the Britifh were at that time very near them; and when the account came away, the Windfor Caftle, of 98 guns, captain Gould, which was the van fhip of the fleet, was firing at the French fhips, from both fides.—The wind was at that time ftrong weflerly, fo that if the French were, as ufual, difpofed to be very fhy, they would endeavor to fkulk again into Breft, as the wind favored fuch a purpofe. We are hourly looking out for further accounts from them. The Hibernia, of 120 guns, and the Ajax, of 80 guns, failed from hence on Monday laft, and, no doubt, have reinforced the Britifh here this."

This day we received French Journals to the 24th ult. and Dutch to the 29th ult. From the latter we learn by a letter from Madrid, that an attack is meditated againft Gibraltar, in which the Spaniards expect to be aided by a fecret underftanding within the garrifon.

Price of Stocks this day at one o'clock—Conols, for money, 5 1-4—for acc. 5/ 15 48. Omnium 2 1-4 2 1-2 prem.

From a London Paper.

ANECDOTES OF YOUNG ROSCIUS.

The pamphlet juft publifhed by Mr. Harley, gives a circumftantial and intereffing account of the life and adventurers of this young wonder. He was born in Shrewsbury on the 10th of September, 1791. His father was an eminent phyfician in the north of Ireland, and was fettled near Belfaft. His mother was a Mifs Staunton of Worcefter, a young lady of fuperior attainments, and poffeffed of a handfome fortune, which, it is underftood is fettled on his fon.

The family conftantly refided in the neighbourhood of Belfaft, where young Rofcius imbibed from the inftructions of his mother, a tafte for recitation. The circumftance, however, which turned him to the ftage was merely accidental. Mrs. Siddons, during her excurfion to Ireland, in 1804, played a few nights at Belfaft; when our young hero feeing her in the character of Elvira, in the play of Pizarro, was fo fafcinated with her performance that he told his father emphatically, *he fhould die if he did not permit him to be a player*. His father, a fhort time after, introduced him to Mr. Atkins, the manager of the Belfaft Theatre, in the prefence of whom, and his very intelligent prompter, now Young Rofcius's tutor, Mr. Houge recited feveral paffages to their utmoft aftonifhment. Mr. Hough afterwards paid a vifit to his father's houfe in the country, and gave Mafter Betty fome inftructions in the theatric art, and very foon procured him an engagement from Mr. Atkins for four nights. He performed the parts of Osman, Young Norval, Rolla and Romeo in a manner that gained him very high reputation before he was 12 years old.—Mr. Jones, the Manager of the Dublin Theatre next engaged him for nine nights, and he performed every night to overflowing audiences. It was at Dublin he acquired the appellation of the infant Rofcius. His next engagement was at Cork, where his career was equally brilliant. Although his character was thus firmly eftabliffied in Ireland, it was his fuccefs in Scotland which fpread his fame to this country. In Glasgow, he played for fourteen nights to overflowing audiences, and in Edinburgh the venerable Home was fo enraptured with his performance of Young Norval, that he had never feen the part before acted up to what he had conceived of the character when he wrote the play. Such a teftimony powerfully proved that the applaufe which he had received was well merited. His next engagement was at Birmingham, where he performed for thirteen nights to crowded houfes, and as his engagements at the country theatres were always founded on a divifion of profit, he made a conffiderable deal of money by this excurfion. It was at Birmingham that Mr. Juftice Graham (one of the managers of Drury lane) paffing through the town made a propofal for him to act at the theatre. The propofal was, however, deemed fo inadequate that it was rejected, and Mr. M'Creary, the Birmingham manager, gave his opinion that the boy ought, in a London engagement, to have fifty guineas a night, and a clear benefit. This propofal ftartled the managers of Drury Lane, and made them hefitate.—In the mean time Mr. Harris offered him a *carte Blanche*, which was filled up on thefe terms for twelve nights. The nights were then fixed on by the Covent Garden managers, but they forgot to ftipulate that he was not to act at Drury Lane during the intervals. The Drury Lane managers took advantages of this omiffion, and engaged him to play then at their theatre, which has now occafioned his engagements at both houfes. The writer of this pamphlet fays, that although he received many invitations from the beft families at Birmingham, he accepted of very few of them, and feemed to have little pleafure in fociety, except where there were boys of the fame age. He alfo mentions that at rehearfals he whifpers his part, and gives no idea or promife of the excellence that he is to difplay in the evening. The actors who had rehearfed with him, were as much aftonifhed in the evening as the audience. Among thofe who at firft doubted the poffibility of a child forming a juft conception of fuch characters as he performed, were Stephen Kemble, the manager of the New-Caftle theatre, and Mr. Knight the manager of that of Liverpool. The *great* Stephen Kemble conffidered this *little Actor* as a mere *Tom Thumb*, but when he witneffed his powers, regretted that he had not employed him. Mr. Knight who at firft doubted his powers, afterwards confeffed himfelf one of his warmeft admirers, and effected an engagement with him for the Liverpool theatre, for fourteen nights. This engagement proved highly advantageous to both parties, and Mr. Knight's letter to the Birmingham manager, in praife of Young Rofcius (whom he at firft underrated) does equal honor to his heart and to his talents.

Young Rofcius's principal characters are Young Norval, Frederick [in 'Lover's Vows] Achmet, Hamlet, Richard the third, Rolla, Ofman, Tancred, Octavian and Romeo.

BOSTON, May 7.

By capt. Nafh, from Halifax, we have been favored with the following account of the trial and condemnation of the brig Happy Couple, of New-York:

The Happy Couple, Thomas W. Story, maffer.

This cafe was lately argued and decided in the Court of Vice Admiralty at Halifax, upon two very important points—The one concerned the armament of American veffels; the other refpected the right of carrying contraband articles to that part of *St. Domingo*, under the dominion of what is now called the Empire of *Hayti*. The brig *Happy Couple* failed from *New-York* in the month of Oct. laft, completely armed and fitted for war, with a cargo conffifting chiefly of gun powder, bound to the ports of *Gonaives* and *Port au Prince*. She had under her convoy two fchrs. the *Dafh* and the *Ann*, both of which had alfo gun powder on board, bound to the fame ports, and both of which were armed veffels. The three veffels failed under the following inftructions from their owners:

"The Captains of both the fchrs. have orders to follow your directions as to the route of the paffage, and to obey fuch fignals as you may, in the courfe thereof, give for their government, either in failing, or in cafe of your and their having recourfe to arms in defence of your perfons and property committed to your charge and the protection of your guns, which we confider fo competent to the fecurity of all your little fquadron, that nothing but fome unforfeen misfortune, or bad management in cafe of action, or feparation, (which we think, with care, is to be avoided) as to render the rifk very fmall indeed; but in cafe the latter fhould happen, we have appointed *Turks Iffand* as the place of rendezvous, and that which ever arrives there firft fhall wait ten days to give an opportunity for the others to join them. If on your paffage out or home you fhould be met with by any armed veffel defiring to fpeak with you, it is our wifh you would avoid it if poffible, but not to leave the veffels under your charge; and if it fhould happen that any fuch veffel fhould come fo near as to order you to come on board them, with your own or in their boat, you will, of courfe by no means confent to leave your own veffel; but if they chofe to come in their own boat, and examine your papers, you are not to prevent them, (all neutrals being obliged by law to fubmit to be vifited) and in fuch cafe you will have hoftages for their good behavior; but fhould they infift upon your quitting out your own boat, and in cafe of your refufing threaten to fire into you, it will be well to have the firft blow, and give them a timely fample of your force; however, as we are only for felf defence in a lawful way, we in the moft pofitive manner forbid you attempting to take poffeffion of any veffel which you may engage, even if fhe fhould be fo difabled as to wifh to furrender, but leave them to help themfelves as well as they can."

The gun powder amounting in the whole to upwards of four thoufand barrels, was deftined for the empire of *Hayti*, under a contract made with Deffalines by fome merchants refiding at *New York*; and the object of the armament was abfolutely to force this trade through the French privateers cruizing off the iffand of St. Domingo. The brig and fchr. *Dafh* delivered their refpective cargoes at *St. Marcs*, the *Ann* having foundered at fea and the brig in her voyage back to New-York with a return cargo, and with the fhip *Alert* of Boffon alfo armed, another veffel under her protection, was captured by the *Cambrian* frigate, and brought to Halifax for adjudication. The two important points before mentioned were very fully argued before Alexander Cocke, Efq. Doctor of Laws, and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Nova Scotia, a civilian of very able and diftinguifhed talents. The Judge in giving his fentence obferved, "That there were in this cafe two circumftances of a new and extraordinary nature, which had very properly engaged the attention of His Majefty's cruizers: Upon the firft ground it appeared that that neutral veffels, completely armed and fitted for war, had been difcovered failing on the high feas united in convoy under one common plan and one common fet of inftructions. Self defence, he remarked, was one of our moft facred and imprefcriptible rights, and upon the general principle, men from part of any government are allowed to arm for their own fafety and protection; a pofition obviouffly admitted in the the cafes of the *Maria* and *Elfabe*, as had been properly obferved by the counfel for the claimants. It was not material, in the prefent cafe, whether the convoy was or was not armed by the authority of the government of the *U States*; that was a queftion between the American government and its

own subjects. An authority either expr ſs or tacit might be reaſonably preſumed, as it was not to be ſuppoſed that the ſubjects of any country would act in *violation* of their own laws. With regard to the inſtructions given to the maſter by the owners, the Judge obſerved that although they were in ſome reſpects objectionable, yet taking them collectively with the affidavits of the maſter and others of the crew, who poſitively ſwore there was no intention whatever of reſiſting the ſearch of Britiſh cruizers, even of inferior force, there was no ground to ſuppoſe that hoſtility or reſiſtance as intended by them.

"As to the mode of ſearch, the belligerent had a right to ſend a boat on board for that purpoſe, and if a Britiſh cruizer, under any circumſtance of ſuſpicion, had ordered the maſter of this ſhip to come on board of him, and he had refuſed, the Judge ſaid he would have held the veſſel and cargo, ſailing under ſuch inſtructions, liable to confiſcation. But in the preſent caſe he would aſk, againſt whom were the inſtructions given? Againſt whom were the armament intended? The maſter ſays it was ſolely intended againſt the French, and indeed there ſeems to be general reaſon why the Americans ſhould have been armed in this trade, as they were ſupplying the iſland of *St. Domingo* in oppoſition to the French privateers who were committing depredations on their commerce.

The Judge then remarked, "that as by the examinations and the exhibits in the caſe, it appeared beyond a doubt that there was an actual neceſſity for an armament upon ſuch a voyage, and as there had been no reſiſtance made or intended to be made againſt a Britiſh cruizer, he ſhould determiue, that the whole of the armament was lawful, although at the ſame time he would acknowledge, that this armament, lawful in itſelf, might have been rendered otherwiſe by the improper conduct of the maſter.—Upon the ſecond ground, however, he could not but ſay, that the ſhip and cargo ſtood in a more perilous ſituation. It was not, he obſerved, an extraordinary caſe of contraband. It was the execution of a contract of very great extent, to ſupply a ſelf-ſelected government with an unlawful article of the moſt offenſive nature. The ſingle queſtion, whether or not the iſland of *St. Domingo* was a French iſland would decide the point. Particular dates and periods muſt be reſorted to. *St. Domingo* originally belonged to *Spain*; the weſtern portion of it was ceded to *France* by the treaty of *Ryſwick*, and the eaſtern part was afterwards ſurrendered to that country by the *Spaniards* in 1795. By the inſurrection of ſlaves againſt their maſters encouraged and inſtigated by the jacobin Government of *France*; a written conſtitution was formed under *Touſſaint* in 1801, and, according to that conſtitution recognized by *France*, it was allowed to be a colony of the French Government. Setting out then from this period, as the firſt ground or baſis, by what means has it ſince become independent?

"It is not becauſe the moſt horrible barbarities that can diſgrace human nature have been wantonly perpetrated in that devoted iſland by the infuriated blacks for the purpoſe of drawing out or exterminating the proprietors. Might does not conſtitute right. *France* has all along retained and ſtill retains her right to the iſland of *St. Domingo*, and nothing but the preſent war prevents her purſuing the means to regain it. Is the independence of that iſland acknowledged by *France* or *Great Britain*? It is poſſible *England* may have taken a part, and although according to *Vattel*, third parties may interpoſe by the law of nations, yet the Judge conceived it was to be regretted that an interference had ſo often taken place. The Judge further remarked, "that no paper had iſſued from the Britiſh Government declaring itſelf in alliance with the Empire of *Hayti*, ſo called. That nothing appeared to warrant ſuch an opinion. The maſter had ſtated that he believed *Deſſalines* was at peace, and co-operated with the Britiſh arms, becauſe the commander of the Engliſh ſchr. of war, *Superior*, told him ſo, and becauſe the Secretary of *Deſſalines* had informed him that Admiral *Duckworth* had diſpatched two frigates to act with *Deſſalines* off *St. Domingo*. But, the Judge was of opinion, that the whole of this evidence conſiſted only of rumours, reports and hearſays, and that, ſuppoſing it to be true, it would amount to nothing more than that *Deſſalines* wiſhed to preſerve a good underſtanding with the Britiſh Government. It was not improbable that Admiral *Duckworth* might ſend a ſmall ſquadron to act againſt the common enemy, which with the new ſelf erected Government, could not be any other than a limited aſſiſtance. Many reaſons would ſuggeſt themſelves as to the impropriety of co-operating in a ſtruggle of this nature, but ſaid the Judge, from principles of general juſtice and policy, it cannot be encouraged by the Britiſh Government in the heart of their own iſlands. The Judge then concluded by obſerving, that, feeling himſelf bound to decide upon the baſis or principle of *St. Domingo* being a colony of *France*, and having no proof to countervail it, he could not but pronounce the ſhip and cargo forfeited, the owners thereof having carried to an enemy's colony upwards of four thouſand barrels of gun powder, of which the preſent cargo was in part the return. He would acknowledge however, for the ſatisfaction of the claimants, that an opportunity was offered them of reſtoring to the High Court of Appeals, compoſed of many of His Majeſty's Miniſters, of men of preeminent talents, where the views of the Britiſh Government concerning the iſland of *St. Domingo* could to a certainty be known, and where if a doubt could exiſt with regard to the propriety of the preſent judgment, it would be removed to the perfect attainment of juſtice."

ALBEMARLE, Sct.

THIS day John Phaup came before me, Thomas C. Fletcher, a juſtice of the peace for the aforeſaid county, and made oath that he was with Ellis Puryear, when he received thirteen Negroes from the Penitentiary in Richmond, which ſaid Negroes the ſaid Puryear purchaſed of the executive of Virginia in Feb. 1804; that he aſſiſted the ſaid Puryear to carry all the ſaid Negroes out of the United States, and that he never ſold or diſpoſed of either of them until he took them across the St. Mary's river, and there ſold them all, it being beyond the limits of the United States. Given under my hand, this 15th day of May, 1805.

THO's. C. FLETCHER.

ALBEMARLE, Sct.

THIS day John St. Clair came before me, Francis Harris, a juſtice of the peace for the aforeſaid county, and made oath that he was with Ellis Puryear, when he received the Negroes from the Penitentiary in Richmond, which ſaid Negroes the ſaid Puryear purchaſed of the executive of Virginia in Feb. 1804; that he aſſiſted the ſaid Puryear to carry the ſaid Negroes out of the United States, and he never ſold or diſpoſed of either of them until he took them beyond the limits of the United States, and there he diſpoſed of them all. Given under my hand, this 18th day of May, 1805.

FRANCIS HARRIS.

Blank Bonds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Virginia Gazette.

RICHMOND:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1805.

RICHMOND PRICES CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Tobacco,	33s cash
Wheat,	11s do
Flour,	57s to 60s do
Corn,	30s do.
Hemp, (clean)	48l to 50l do
Iron,	33l to 36l do.
Whiskey,	3s9 to 4s do.
Bacon,	9d to 10d do.

MARRIED—By the Rev. *Henry Heffernan*, on Thurſday the 7th of May, Mr. RALPH WORMELEY, ſon of RALPH WORMELEY, Eſq. of Rosegill, Middleſex, to the amiable Miſs ELIZABETH BOSSWELL, of Oakley-Hill, Gloucester county.

The reader will excuſe the want of the uſual original remarks, occaſioned by a week's abſence of one of the Editors.

FOR THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

No. I.

REMARKS

CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW BANK AT RICHMOND.

THE Memorial which was lately printed in this paper was prepared and published as an early notice, that application would be made to the next Aſſembly for the eſtabliſhment of a new Bank. The principles which the memorial contained, appear beſt calculated to afford a reaſonable participation of benefits between the community and the adventurers. If upon examination it ſhould be found, that improvements can be made upon the plan which is ſuggeſted, thoſe who think ſo, will do well, to exhibit their opinions in ſuch form as appears moſt ſuitable to their own judgments. If any thing better ſhould be offered, the writer of this article will be among the firſt to adopt it.

If a new Bank ſhould be eſtabliſhed according to the propoſed plan, the legiſlature will have the power of diſpoſing of a conſiderable ſum of money annually; and as this money will not proceed from any of the ordinary taxes, there will be no danger of incurring the diſcontent of the people, by appropriating it to a public inſtitution. To the writer of this article it ſeems, that there is no object which deſerves ſo much attention, as the improvement of public roads between the commercial towns, and to ſuch extreme parts of the ſtate, which afford reaſonable hopes that beneficial communications will be made with the inhabitants of neighbouring ſtates. But as it is evident that the money which may be obtained, as a recompence for the propoſed charter, will bear but a ſmall proportion to this grand object, it therefore becomes neceſſary to aſcertain, with reaſonable certainty, in what way that which may be firſt received can be appropriated moſt beneficially. To this end, it is recommended, that the whole ſhould be appropriated excluſively to the eſtabliſhment of a Turnpike Road from Richmond to Petersburg, until that object can be completed, in aid whereof, a toll may be exacted for the uſe of that road at proper places, which, with the increaſing revenue ariſing from the annual *gainings* of the Bank of Virginia, and all others which may be eſtabliſhed, ſhall be appropriated to the eſtabliſhment of ſimular roads from Richmond to Fredericksburg, and from Petersburg to Norfolk, giving the preference as circumſtances may authorize, and afterwards to other places according to expediency.

If theſe roads ſhould be ſpeedily eſtabliſhed, incalculable advantages will accrue, not only to commerce, but to agriculture. The facility of communication, the eaſe and certainty in tranſportation, will induce theſe ſeveral towns to form a more intimate connection with each other; ſo that the capital and reſources of each will add to their aggregate reſpectability and ſtrength. With reſpect to the propoſed road between Richmond and Petersburg there cannot be a ſingle reaſonable objection.—The actual diſtance is only 19, and at moſt 20 miles. If a turnpike road upon proper principles, with bridges and arches ſhould be eſtabliſhed, the paſſage might be performed with a ſingle ſet of horſes, ſo that no delay would take place on the road; and it would afford great advantages to trading people to paſs from one of theſe towns to the other in about three hours. Beſides, if either of the markets ſhould be overſtocked, even with heavy articles, the expence of tranſportation by waggons would be very trifling, when the trip could be performed in leſs than a day, and each waggon, without the fear of any obſtruction could carry more than double as much as the ſame team, according to the preſent ſtate of roads, can carry. Much might be added to ſhew, not only that a turnpike road from Richmond to Petersburg is neceſſary, but that it deſerves the preference of all others: but as all theſe proſpective advantages diſappear when the real ſtate of things is examined, we ought not to indulge in hopes, which depend upon the favorable iſſue of a plan, which will be oppoſed by jealouſy, intereſt, prejudice, and obſtinacy. If no other benefit was expected, than that of eſtabliſhing a turnpike between the laſt mentioned towns, this alone ought to be a ſufficient inducement to grant a charter for a new Bank, and to induce the inhabitants of theſe towns to unite cordially in the eſtabliſhment.

It is impoſſible to reflect, even a moment on the ſtate of the roads, without feeling great mortification. Remedies heretofore have been in vain ſought, becauſe the public reſources did not authoriſe ſo much expence, and becauſe the proprietors, through whoſe lands, the roads ought to paſs, cannot be brought to act upon any principle which will terminate in general uſefulneſs. The interpoſition of the legiſlature is therefore neceſſary, not only to force the moſt proper ways, but to meet the expences. There is no impediment between the towns of Richmond and Petersburg, which may not be eaſily overcome. Every man in the country who poſſeſſes any ſubſtantial property is directly or indirectly intereſted in the ſucceſs of this plan. The inhabitants and proprietors of Richmond, Manchester and Petersburg are particularly invited to co-operate in meaſures neceſſary to the attainment of theſe eſſential purpoſes. Political prejudices, local jealouſies, and private contentions ought all to yield to theſe uſeful deſigns. No other contest ſhould be encouraged, except the grand and laudable emulation, of endeavoring to promote the common benefit. So that HE ought to be entitled to the greateſt ſhare of approbation, who ſhould do the moſt, to promote the public good.

Why are your roads ſo bad? Why are not the moſt proper routes ſelected? Why will not the legiſlature either grant charters to companies, or provide the means for improvement on public account? Theſe and ſimilar queſtions are propounded every day. Behold, ſays the traveller, the northern ſtates! There you will find turnpike roads and permanent bridges in every direction.—The impediments of rivers, creeks, marſhes, ponds, mountains, hills and rocks, all yield to the force of enterprize and induſtry. The public roads are ſtraight, and people who once ſcarcely knew the exiſtence of each other, have become neighbors. Commerce and ſocial intercourſe are extended, and ſociety is united by a new and proſperous chain.

In the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts there are upwards of thirty eſtabliſhed banks, in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, more than ten, by which means the circulating medium is ſo much multiplied, that any man who poſſeſſes property of any kind may always obtain a reaſonable advance. And there are many inſtances where money is lent by the bankers to farmers, upon terms, which enable them to reclaim their lands or to erect uſeful buildings.

While theſe things are going on in our ſiſter ſtates, while they are enjoying and extending the bleſſings of civilization, the Virginians (to their ſhame be it ſpoken) have been waſting their time and arraying themſelves againſt each other in political parties and unneceſſary contentions, not to promote the general benefit, but to determine, whether or not they would allow the uſeful ſyſtem of banking to be introduced, or to chooſe between oppoſing ſome abſtract theory. And even after the banking ſyſtem has been introduced by the eſtabliſhment of one bank, the jealouſy and diſcontent is conſiderably increaſed, leſt peradventure, ſome few, of erroneous or adverſe political opinions, ſhould become directors, and who, by the means of controling ſo large a capital, might afford impolitic favors, or withhold reaſonable aids.

If theſe politicians are in earneſt, if they believe that a ſingle bank can operate ſo powerfully upon the affairs of its favorites; if the directors and thoſe whom they chooſe to ſerve can grow rich, why is not the ſyſtem extended? Does Maſſachuſetts contain better ſources of wealth than Virginia? Is her ſoil better? Are her inhabitants more virtuous; or do they deſerve greater bleſſings? To each of theſe queſtions an inſtantaneous negative will be given. Why then may not the people of this ſtate be allowed to enjoy bleſſings adequate to their reſources and wants? The mind ſickens at the contraſt, which is evident to our ſenſes. Thoſe who view the queſtions which occur either in general or in the abſtract, are conſtrained to exchange their regrets for hope, upon whoſe buoyant wings they are elevated into the regions of expectation. With ſurpriſe, they look back upon the paſt ſcenes of error, and in the anticipations of the future, foreſee and foretaſte national elevation, public improvement, general proſperity, and individual happineſs.

The pleaſing theory which is preſented to the imagination by theſe remarks, predicated upon the eſtabliſhment of a new ſyſtem of political economy, may perhaps in ſome of its parts be exaggerated, or at leaſt, much anticipated. To thoſe who chooſe to make theſe concluſions, no reply will be given: but appoſite queſtions may be aſked—Is the theory poſſible? Will the annual reſources and expenditures of the people of Virginia authoriſe an extenſion of the banking capital?—Does not common juſtice as well as common ſenſe, and obedience to the chartered rights of our government require that the ſyſtem, when eſtabliſhed, ſhould afford accommodation and benefits, to the meritorious of all claſſes and deſcriptions?

If the anſwers to theſe queſtions are ſuitable to the views of the writer, what oppoſing arguments can be adduced to contravene his theory?

CAPTURE OF THE BRITISH SHIP HELENA.

The Helena of Glaſgow, a Britiſh letter of marque, commanded by captain G. Stewart, ſailed from Norfolk for Barbadoes about the firſt of January. She had been reported as ſhipwrecked.—The following is an extract of a letter from the captain to his friend in this place, received yeſterday.

Point Petre, Guad. Feb. 17, 1805.

"I am ſorry to inform you of the capture of the Helena on the 10th inſtant, about 3 degrees to windward of Barbadoes, by the Revolution French privateer, of 14 guns and 120 men, after a cloſe action of two hours; during which they made ſeveral attempts to board us, but were repulſed with conſiderable loſs. Beſides their great guns, they kept pouring muſquetry into us without intermiſſion, which diſabled the ſhip very much, wounded one man ſeverely, and drove ſeveral others from their quarters. Finding it impoſſible to keep her any longer from boarding us, (having no nettings, and the weather being moderate) I was under the neceſſity of ſurrendering.—The privateer ſuffered conſiderably in her ſails and rigging; but they would never let us know how many men they loſt. They muſt have loſt a good many; for their decks were full of men and we ſupplied them pretty well with grape and canniſter ſhot."

(*Norfolk Ledger.*)

A gentleman who arrived in town on Sunday from Calcutta has favored us with the peruſal of a file of Calcutta papers to the end of November. Theſe papers are excluſively occupied with the details of battles, and the awful conſequences of wide-waſting war. On the 13th of November a tremendous engagement took place at *Deeg* between the Britiſh army under the command of Major-general Fraſer, and the forces of Holkar, in which the latter were defeated with the loſs of 2000 men killed and drowned. Near 400 Britiſh troops fell on the occaſion.

It is dreadful to think at what expenſe of human beings England is proſecuting her ambitious views. Thouſands of lives and millions of money are ſquandered, apparently without remorſe or reflection, in acquiring and enlarging a territory to which ſhe cannot even pretend a right, ſave the right of conqueſt.

(*N. Y. Daily Adv.*)

Georgia Election.—The grand Jury of *Liberty* County, *Georgia*, have preſented the Sheriff, for not obſerving order at an election held in laſt March laſt. The following is extracted from the defence of that officer

"After the election was declared, and at a late hour a queſtion was ſtated by one of the diſappointed party, whether the elected candidate was eligible, the diſpute became little clamorous, and Doctor Dyer who advocated the elected candidate with ſome zeal, was requeſted by the magiſtrates to be conveyed to goal—during all this time, the election being over, there was no more than ſix or eight perſons remaining. The Sheriff feeling a little embarraſſed at the order of the magiſtrates, and the ſubject of it, a man of talents, and eminence in his profeſſion, calmly mentioned to them his wiſh that they would commit the order to writing—*Candor* alſo compels the Sheriff to declare, that as he had complied with a *previous* order of the *magiſtrates* to bring in ſome *Gin*, it had by this time began to have a general operation; there was no breach of the peace, the election was over, and the Sheriff's duty as an attending officer to keep *Order*, had ceaſed. The few remaining perſons were drinking *Gin* and diſputing about the eligibility of the officer, where he that could talk loudeſt, had the beſt of the argument.

(*N. E. Palladium.*)

From the Trenton Federaliſt.

MODERN GREAT MEN.

It is ſaid of his Excellency Governor Bloomfield, that when following his profeſſional occupation (the law) ſome years ſince, he was employed to plead a cauſe pending in ſome court in the county of Monmouth. The cauſe was opened, but by which party tradition doth not inform. The hearing, however, proceeded, and it was in replying to the reaſoning and arguments of his opponent, that our hero, after ſubmitting many remarks and obſervations with his *wonted ability*, rounded off a period in the torrent of his eloquence with this *learned* and *appropriate* declaration.

"May it pleaſe your Honours and Gentlemen of the Jury, the arguments of my opponent are as far from the point in queſtion as the EASTERN IS FROM THE WESTERN POLE"!!!

With this *deſperate falls*, away went the gravity of the bench and all the ſolemnity of the temple of Juſtice—and Jolly Laughter, by coupe de main, overwhelmed Judges, Bar and Spectators in our common ruin!

AGAIN.

It is ſaid, that "once upon a time," when our *philoſopher* (for all *democrats* are *philoſophers*) who obſerving the planet Jupiter through a teleſcope at Princeton, in company with the governors of Naſſau Hall, he obſerved that he could very plainly ſee the *moons* of the planet, but for his life he could not diſcover the *ſatellites!*

To be publiſhed in a few days,

BY RITCHIE & WORSLEY, AND A. DAVIS,

(In one large vol. 8vo.)

THE DEBATES AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS OF THE

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

The following Preface will ſerve to explain the intereſting contents of the work, and the alterations which have been introduced into the preſent edition.

ALMOST immediately after the revolution, the inefficacy of the confederation, and the neceſſity of a better ſyſtem of general government for the United States, were univerſally admitted. This neceſſity was ſo ſtrongly felt, that all the ſtates, with the exception of Rhode-Iſland, deputed to a general convention to be held in Philadelphia, ſome of their moſt diſtinguiſhed ſtateſmen, orators and patriots, in order to provide ſome remedy for the evils which could only be cured by amending the *old*, or deviſing a *new* federal conſtitution.—That enlightened aſſembly deeming the confederation radically defective, and ſuſceptible of improvement, deviſed the preſent conſtitution of the United States.

This was a ſpectacle, which the political annals of the world had never before diſplayed. Almoſt all the governments which had preceded it, had been the offſpring of force, or fraud, or ill-digeſted policy. They had been founded by the deſpotic power, or the intriguing arts of a few deſigning men. All the improvements which had been introduced into their fundamental principles, had flowed from the unobſerved innovations of time, or ſprung from the inſurrective impulſe of the nation. It was left to the United States to exhibit the unprecedented ſpectacle of a people calmly electing repreſentatives to organiſe the plan of a written conſtitution, founded upon the unpreſcriptible rights of man, and uncontaminated by peerage or privilege.

The work of ſo auguſt a body, all the members of which were of very reſpectable, and ſome of pre-eminent talents, neceſſarily commanded great reſpect. It was no ſooner publiſhed, than it became the general topic of diſcuſſion every where throughout the United States.—All the people from Georgia to New-Hampſhire were animated by the ſubject.—The mechanic and farmer were as eagerly engaged in the inveſtigation, as the man of ſcience or the profeſſed politician. The preſſes teemed with eſſays for and againſt it. Its advocates and opponents were equally enthuſiaſtic:—but though the powers of argument and language ſeemed to be exhauſted, the diſcuſſion was amicable and candid. No indecorums of violence or expreſſion interrupted the harmony of their public or private debates; no malignant abuſe or virulent ſcurrility diſgraced their writings. Happily for the people of America, party ſpirit, that bane of ſocial happineſs, was then unknown to them. Hence the minds of the great body of the people became more enlightened on the ſcience of government than perhaps the people of any other country ever were before. It was indeed a ſublime ſpectacle, to behold all the inhabitants of a free and enlightened community, in time of profound peace, engaged in canvaſſing the merits of a new plan of government, formed for their conſideration and at their own requeſt, by a ſelect body of their wiſeſt and beſt citizens!

The people being thus informed, every ſtate ſelected ſome of its ableſt citizens to convene for the purpoſe of deliberating on the merits of the propoſed conſtitution. Virginia was in this reſpect ſecond to none of her ſiſter ſtates. In almoſt every county, citizens, conſpicuous for their talents and integrity, were choſen. No citizen was excluded from a ſeat in the convention, (as from the ordinary legiſlature) becauſe he enjoyed an executive or judicial office; the governor, the chief juſtice, other judges, and the attorney general of the commonwealth, were all members of this moſt reſpectable aſſembly.

This convention was not collected into ſecret conclave. It was not to deliberate on ſubjects of limited or evaneſcent importance. But it was held in the face of the univerſe; and the whole univerſe might have ſeen it engaged in a diſcuſſion, the moſt intereſting of all to a free people. It was not whether they ſhould ſelect a king or a parcel of nobles, to rule over their country; it was not to decide whether they ſhould enliſt themſelves under the banners of a white or a red roſe; whether they ſhould ſelect "a Cyrus or an Antaxerxes, a Mahomet or a Muſtapha" to ſway the ſceptre of empire—but to decide how they ſhould beſt organiſe a ſyſtem of policy, which might perpetuate and perhaps *immortalize* the exiſting liberties of the nation. The members of the convention differed about ſubordinate expedients: they differed about the propriety of previous or ſubſequent amendments—But on the fundamental principles of the conſtitution, on the ſanctity of the *will of the people*, on the interminable inviolability of the *rights of man*, there was but one ſentiment and one voice. At every ſucceſſive ſtep of the diſcuſſion, it was marked and ennobled by the ſame undiſguiſed dignity of ſentiments. Every ſpeech breathes the ſpirit of a freeman; and ſhould the following record deſcend to an enſlaved poſterity, every page will become a monument of the political purity of their fathers, and of their own diſgraceful degeneracy.—Should the footſteps of a tyrant hereafter contaminate the ſoil of our country, the "Debates of the Virginia Convention" will, probably, be among the earlieſt victims of a ſuſpicious proſcription.

The talents of theſe ſtateſmen were ſcarce inferior to their independence. They had been culled from the maſs of the people, to repreſent their moſt important intereſts; and the people, regardful of the importance of the truſt, had ſelected their moſt enlightened friends to decide upon the conſtitution. It was an aſſembly of the moſt eloquent, the moſt experienced, and moſt ſagacious ſtateſmen in Virginia: many of whom had already filled the moſt honorable offices under the confederation or the commonwealth. Inexorable death has robbed us of many; yet many of them ſtill ſurvive to direct the affairs of their country. The eloquence of Henry is now mute. The Roman energy of Maſon has expired. Pendleton is ſlumbering under the laurels of the tomb: and the genius of Grayſon is gone forever. Yet, when this convention aſſembled, Henry, and Maſon, and Pendleton, and Grayſon, were among the living ornaments of their country. Theſe were the contemporaries and fellow-labourers of men, who ſtill occupy the moſt diſtinguiſhed ſtations. Among theſe let us mention the preſent venerable Chancellor of Virginia: the Secretary of State: the Chief Juſtice of the United States: and our indefatigable miniſter at the court of London. When ſuch talents were combined with ſuch an unſhackled and manly ſpirit of inveſtigation, what could have been expected but luminous and valuable diſcuſſions?

The great and general eagerneſs to know their deliberations, induced the publication of theſe debates, which were taken down in ſhort hand, as fully and accurately as an ineligible ſeat, and other diſadvantageous circumſtances (explained in a note at the end of this preface) permitted the ſtenographer to take them.

Though they are much more detailed than ſuch debates uſually are, and though he was governed by the moſt ſacred regard to ſtrict juſtice and impartiality, in taking and tranſcribing them; the peculiarity of his ſituation muſt have rendered the publication imperfect, and perhaps in ſome (he hopes few) inſtances, have occaſioned a miſconception of the meaning of the ſpeakers. Yet the ſubſtance of thoſe debates was ſo intereſting, that the work met with general approbation; and a much greater number of volumes might have been eaſily ſold, than were publiſhed. The book is now in great demand, and not to be procured. A ſecond edition has been for a long time loudly called for. In compliance with what is conceived to be the general deſire, it is now publiſhed. In order to make it more acceptable, it has been in part reviſed and corrected by the ſame ſtenographer who took them down. He has excluded, it is believed, moſt of the errors in the firſt edition. He has been aided in doing ſo, by reference to part of the ſtenographical manuſcript which is preſerved in his poſſeſſion; part of it has been deſtroyed. This reviſion might perhaps have been *perfect*, could he have had ſome communication with the ſpeakers on ſome points. As he could not communicate with *all*, he declined, for obvious reaſons, to communicate with any.

BROKER's OFFICE.

The Subscriber has opened a

Broker's Office,

OPPOSITE the Union Tavern and over the counting-house of Messrs. Thomas & Amos Ladd. All business confided to him will be transacted with strict fidelity.

THOMAS NORVELL.

Richmond, March 11, 1805. tf

HE HAS FOR SALE,

A few Shares

IN THE

Manchester Turnpike ;

ALSO,

State Certificates,

Bearing six per cent. interest.

For Sale,

YARMOUTH,

LYING in James City county, on Chickahomony River, ten miles from Williamsburg. The improvements are, a two story brick house, with two rooms and a passage above and below; porticoes on each side; a large and capacious barn, and three other out-houses. The whole tract, including an Island, in view of the house, high and low land with marshes, contains about 2700 acres; scarcely one third of which is cleared. Two thirds of the Island is arable, which, with the land adjoining the house, is of superior quality. Adjacent to the Island are two bold and navigable creeks, with a convenient landing to each. The range for cattle is very extensive, and the marshes and meadows will supply an abundance of hay. Fish and wild fowl, in their respective seasons, may with ease be obtained at your door. The orchards, consisting of the greatest variety of all kinds of fruit, selected with care, are now in their prime. The terms will be made known by William Berkeley, of Richmond, William Randolph, of Wilton, or the subscriber. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Jun.

For ELIZ. INNES.

November 6th, 1804.—(2wN.—1aw.D.&J 2am.af.tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Buchanan, Dunlop & Co.* of Petersburg, *Robert Pollok & Co.* of Richmond, and *Dunlop, Pollok & Co.* of Manchester, are hereby notified, that JAMES DUNLOP, late a partner in the above concerns, has become purchaser of all the outstanding debts: They will therefore be pleased to make payment to Mr. JOHN TOMPKINS, residing in Richmond, or the subscriber, residing in Petersburg—who alone are authorised to make collections, and grant discharges. Suits will be indiscriminately commenced against all who do not make payment before the 1st February next.

JOHN DUNLOP,

Attorney for JAMES DUNLOP.

Petersburg, Nov. 15, 1804.

J. TOMPKINS,

RESPECTFULLY informs those concerned, that he has removed the BOOKS and PAPERS of the late concern of ROBERT POLLOK & Co. and DUNLOP POLLOK & Co. to a new brick house near the Basin, and directly opposite to the Scale-House—

Where he has for Sale.

A few Pipes of old Cogniac Brandy,

of superior quality.

Richmond, December 12th, 1804

WILLIAM TEMPLE,

Has imported in the ship Rolla, captain Cottle, from London,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Spring and Summer GOODS,

WHICH he offers for sale on liberal terms, by wholesale and retail; and by the ship Shepherdess from Liverpool, daily expected, he will receive a very extensive and general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery.

May 1. ep6w

Notice

IS hereby given to the creditors of *Hooper & Toler*, against whom a commission of bankruptcy has been issued according to law, that the commissioners and assignees of their estate will meet at their office in the city of Richmond, on Saturday the first of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M. in order to make a dividend of their estate and effects; when those creditors who have not proved their debts, must come prepared, or they will be excluded the benefit of said dividend.

Marcus Elcan, }
William Temple, } Assignees.

Richmond, April 12th, 1805. tds

SALES AT AUCTION.

SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

Agreeable to the last Will and Testament of Mr. JACOB BOCKIUS, *will be sold, on Friday 31st instant, (May) at the house formerly occupied by said Bockius in this city,*

FIVE very likely and valuable NEGROES, four of which are men, and well acquainted with the tanning business; the other a woman, accustomed to house business: 2 COWS and 1 HEIFER; 1 Double CHAIR and HARNESS; 1 HORSE, SADDLE & BRIDLE; 1 IRON CHEST—likewise, some excellent Household and Kitchen FURNITURE.

BENJ'N. TATE, } Ex'ors. of J.
JOHN PROSSER, } Bockius.

May 10th, 1805. tds.

THE Subscriber regrets that he should again be under the necessity of requesting those having claims against the above Estate, to bring them forward for payment; and those indebted to the Estate, will please make immediate payment, or suits will be instituted. JOHN PROSSER.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE away last evening, a large stout made blood bay HORSE, upwards of 5 feet high, 7 years old last spring, was shod all round about two months ago, but some of the shoes may now be off; he has a large head and small eyes; trots and gallops; if he has any other marks by which he might be distinguished, they are not recollected. He had on a saddle a good deal worn, with a hogskin seat and plated stirrups. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the horse and saddle to the subscribers.

Pickett, Pollard & Johnston.

Richmond, March 5th, 1805.

Blank Bonds,

For Sale at this Office.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD,

Or Twenty-Five if taken out of the state, and all necessary charges paid.

WENT off from my plantation, on James river, on Sunday the 14th this month, a Negro Man named JOHN. He is about 24 years of age; five feet seven and a half inches high; brown complexion; well made; stoops a little when walking; down look; a small scar on his neck; had on when he went away a short blue cloth coat, grey cloth pantaloons, new shoes, and a white linen shirt. He may probably make toward the north, as I took him out of Baltimore jail 15 months ago, having got that far on his journey. All masters of vessels or other persons, are cautioned against taking him out of the county or state.

He has a pass and may get the date altered.

J. GUNN.

April 18.

JOHN SPINDLER

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond, that he intends to teach DRAWING, PAINTING in Oil, Colour and Crayons—and would instruct 6 or 8 Pupils in these branches, either by waiting on them, or at his house opposite Thomas Wilson's, esq. back street.

N. B. Sign, House and Military Colours, painted by J. S.—☞ Orders from the country punctually attended to. January 1, 1805.

PRECIPITATE,

IMPORTED by Mr. Lightfoot, of Sandy Point, last winter, full 5 hands and a half high, will stand at my stable in Chesterfield county, Appomattox River, 15 miles above Petersburg, to be let to mares at Ten Guineas a mare, two of which will be remitted, if paid within the season, which will commence the tenth of March, and expire the first of August next. Board of servants, *gratis*; mares may be fed at two shillings per day. I have large and extensive pasturage, divided in five different inclosures, that mares with foal may be kept distinct from barren mares. One dollar to the groom. No liability for accidents of any description.

PRECIPITATE was bred by Lord Egremont, foaled in 1787, got by Mercury, (a son of Eclipse) dam by Herod, his grandam Maiden by Matchem, out of Mr. Pratt's old Squirt mare; her dam by Mogul—Camilla by Bay Bolton—Old Lady Dam of Sterling by Pulleine's chesnut Arabian—Rockwood Butler.

PERFORMANCE.

In the first spring meeting, 1790, at New Market, when three years old, he won the first class of the Princes Stakes of 100 guineas each, beating Thunderbolt, Chanticleer, and Sir Peter Pepper, four having paid forfeit. In the same week he won the the Bolton Stakes of 50 guineas each, beating Chamboce, Dragon and Pallafox; seven paid forfeit. And in the same week he received 100 guineas forfeit from Lord Grosvenor's Radamanthus.

In 1792 he won 50l. at Guildfield, beating Dodge, Thunderbolt, Sarmgapatam and Stout; the next day 50l. at the same place, beating Cardock and Griffin. He also won the King's 100 guineas, at Lewes, beating Skyscraper, at three heats, the first being a dead heat. After which he was so highly esteemed that he become a stallion in his lordship's stud at 12 guineas a mare. This horse is the sire of the following running horses in England: Johnquil, Petworth, Matrana, Rosalba, Chesnut Colt out of Bobtail, Chesnut Colt out of Rosemary, Humbug, Lazarus, Raginier, Apollo, Gulliver, Tag, Louisa, Tipstaff, Mr. Heathcote's Filly out of Reeves, Alchymist, Clodhopper, Grey Filly his R. H. Lampadosa, Mars, Mary, Matrance, Bay Filly Mr. Brown's, Grey Filly, Mr. Radcliff's, Tax, Tipstaff and Bobtail. THOMAS GOODE.

February 20th, 1805.

For Sale, or Lease,

THAT large and convenient TAVERN, situated in the centre of the town of Lynchburg, at the corner of the street leading to the court-house and jail, and not more than thirty yards from both, opposite Lynch's warehouse and the street leading from the ferry in the said town. The tavern contains four rooms and a bar on the first floor, including two very large rooms, suitable for a ball and dining room, with a sliding partition to the ball room. The second floor contains six rooms, one the size of the ball room, and the others suitable for lodging rooms, with an excellent garret. This tavern has a large portico the full length of the house, also a good dry cellar, and a well opposite the door, together with a kitchen, smokehouse, dairy, and a stable with twenty-two stalls therein, with a spacious garden and yard leading to the stable.—Other improvements will be made to suit the purchaser or leaser. It is deemed unnecessary to state the great value of the above property, or say more as to the advantage arising from so central and eligible a stand for a tavern, as it is presumed no person would be inclined to purchase or lease the same without viewing the premises, there being no doubt but they would be better satisfied after seeing the convenient situation, than any information they could get from this advertisement.

A liberal credit will be given to any person desirous of the purchase, or an advantageous lease.

For further particulars apply to William Rose, jr. Richmond, or the subscriber residing about three miles from Lynchburg.

SAMUEL SCOTT.

ELLIS & ALLAN,

Have received by the Rolla from London, part of their

SPRING GOODS,

amongst which are the following articles:

LONDON Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Quiltings and Dimities,
Handsome fashionable worked and laced Muslins,
3-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Diapers,
8-4, 8-10 and 10-16 Damask Table Cloths,
Gentlemen's white and brown Cotton Stockings,
Ladies' elegant laced white do.
Do. Tortoise-shell bent and braid Combs,
Chintzes, Calicoes and Furniture,
Gentlemen's black fashionable Hats,
Do. drab beaver do.
Do do. patent silk do.
Umbrellas,
Boys' Morocco Caps, plain and furr'd,
Best Hemp Rolles,
English White Lead, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, ground in oil, and Verdigrease,
Prussian and Fig Blue,
Best Boiled Oil in jars,
Durham Mustard, &c. &c.

Which added to their present stock, and those expected (daily) from Liverpool, will render their assortment general.

May 7th, 1805. (eutf.)

BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, March term, 1805.

William Brown & Co. Complainants, } In Chancery
Against
Smyth Tandy and Nathan Ayres, Defts. }

UPON *hearing the bill of the complainants, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Smyth Tandy is not an inhabitant of this state; It is ordered and decreed that unless the said Smyth Tandy shall appear here at May court next, and answer the bill of the complainants, that the same shall be taken for confessed, and the matter therein decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers of the city of Richmond, and posted at the front door of the court-house of the said county.*

A Copy—Teste,

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, D. C. B. C.

☞ I shall depart for the Western Country on the 10th of next month. Those gentlemen who wish me to settle their taxes in Kentucky, or on the North West of the Ohio, will be pleased to deposit the amount of sums due on their respective tracts, with my commission and charges, at the Office of Messrs. Pickett, Pollard and Johnston. Attention is requested to this notice, as the situation of the subscriber compels him positively to declare, that he cannot, in future, be in advance, even for his best friends.

GEO. CLARKE.

May 4th, 1805. tiojj

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF

ROBERT GAMBLE & SONS,

WILL BE DISSOLVED

BY mutual consent, on Saturday the 11*th instant*.—All persons indebted to the said *firm*, are earnestly entreated to make immediate payment to *either* of the subscribers. A compliance with this request, will prevent the painful necessity of resorting to coercive measures.

The Books will be placed in the possession of Messrs. John & Robert Gamble, Jun'r, who are authorized to settle all accounts due *by or to the concern*.

ROBERT CAMBLE,
JOHN G. GAMBLE,
ROBERT GAMBLE, JUN'R.

Richmond, May 6th, 1805.

THE SUBSCRIBERS take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they intend carrying on the Mercantile business, under the firm of

John & Robert Gamble, Jun.

They are now receiving by the ship Rolla, a choice selection of London GOODS, and daily expect from Liverpool a general assortment of Hardware, &c. suitable for the season, which will be sold by the piece, package, or dozen, on the most moderate terms, for cash, merchantable country produce, or on the usual credit to substantial and *punctual customers*.

They have on hand, Madeira and Sherry Wine, West-India Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Whiskey, Sugar, Pepper, Allum Copperas and Brimstone, (in pipes hhds. and casks,) Cotton and Wool Cards, patent Shot, Steel, Bar Iron, Hollow Iron Ware, German Scythes, Cutting Knives and Whetstones, Oznaburgs, Ticklenburgs, and Brown Hessians, Snuff, Cut Herrings, &c. They also possess large and convenient *Brick* Warehouses covered with *Slate*, for receiving and storing Flour, Tobacco, &c.—Those gentlemen who favor them with consignments, will find their charges reasonable; and may rely on their best exertions to afford satisfaction.

☞ The highe t rates given for good Bees-wax, Bear, Deer, and Otter Skins, and other shipping Furr.

JOHN G. GAMBLE,
ROBERT GAMBLE, JUN'R.

THE SUBSCRIBER (*Robert Gamble, Sen*) avails himself of this opportunity, to thank his numerous friends for the large share of patronage he has received in the mercantile line, and hereby tenders to the public, his future services as a *COMMISSION MERCHANT*. He flatters himself his long experience (with other circumstances unnecessary here to mention) entitles him to the confidence of those who may have business of that nature to transact in this city; assuring such, of his best endeavors to merit approbation.

Those who yet remain indebted to the late firms of Gamble & Gratton, of Staunton; of Gamble & Temple, Robert Gamble & Co. and Robert Gamble, of the city of Richmond, are oncemore earnestly requested to make *immediate* payment of their respective balances—such as continue regardless of this last notice, cannot expect longer indulgence.

(tf.) ROBERT GAMBLE.

DOCTOR WILSON

Has removed his *Apothecary Shop* to the lower floor of the Bell Tavern, where he has a general supply of

MEDICINES,

and other articles in the Apothecary line—among which are,

Peruvian Bark.	Mania.
Colombo.	Senna.
Augustura.	Glauber Salts.
Cascarilla.	Opium.
Simarouba.	Ipecacuanha.
Camomile Flowers.	Tartar Emetic.
Castor Oil.	Salt of Tartar.
Rhubarb.	Cream of Tartar.
Jalup.	&c. &c. &c.
Calomel.	

Also,

PAINTERS' COLOURS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Red and white Lead.	Verdigrise.
Spanish Brown.	Prussian Blue.
Yellow Ochre.	Drop Lake.
Flake White.	Patent Yellow.
Spanish Whiting.	&c. &c. &c.

He takes the liberty to observe, that every article of Medicine in his shop is of that quality only which he uses in his practice as a physician: that before the professed the practice of physic, he had the honor to have the degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred on him in the University of Pennsylvania: hence he presumes that his pretensions to judge of the quality of Medicine at least respectable.

Physicians, Merchants, and others, who may be pleased to patronize him, shall have their orders put up on the lowest terms.

☞ Persons of needy circumstances will be prescribed to GRATIS, by paying the retail price of his Medicines

Richmond, May 14, 1805.

Sales at Auction.

On WEDNESDAY the 22d Instant, will be SOLD, the

HOUSE and LOT

On Shockoe Hill, formerly belonging to the late Mr. Samuel Dobie.

THE terms of sale will be, one half cash, the remainder in two annual payments; to secure which, a deed of trust upon the property must be given by the purchaser.

eptdf THOMAS TAYLOR, & Co V. M.

Richmond, May 6, 1805.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

DESIROUS *to close his business in this place, as soon as possible, is induced to offer for sale, the following* VALUABLE PROPERTY, *viz.*—

A convenient two story Dwelling House, 24 feet square, having one room and a passage on the lower floor, two rooms on the second floor, and two good rooms in the garret; a cellar with plank floor, and divided into three apartments, one used for cooking; the yard inclosed with a brick wall seven feet high—the whole in good repair.—This tenement is situated near the Bell Tavern, on the cross street leading to the Rock Landing, and is insured in the Mutual Insurance Company against Fire in the state of Virginia, and the premiums paid.

Eleven unimproved half acre Lots, on Shockoe Hill.

600 acres Military Land in Kenhawa County, on the waters of Old Town creek, a branch of Ohio river, being part of a grant made to George Muse, Adam Stevens, Andrew Lewis, and others, in the year 1772.

25 tracts of Land in Montgomery county, containing 32,172½ acres, the whole patented in my name, viz.

4,000 acres surveyed 3d April, 1736, in Montgomery county, on Cole river.

3080 acres surveyed 24th July, 1786, in same county, on Sixteen Mile creek, adjoining the late gen. Washington's survey on Kenhawa river.

3062½ acres surveyed 23d July, 1786, in same county, on the Loop waters, waters of New river.

1000 acres surveyed 13th May, 1786, in same county, on the Ohio river.

3210 acres surveyed 5th April, 1785, in same county, south of a creek running into Cole river.

2138 acres surveyed 21st February, 1787, in same county, on Cole river.

320 acres, surveyed 3d February, 1787, in same county, on the waters of Cooper's Creek and Little Blue Stone.

1300 acres, surveyed 16th February, 1787, in same county, on the head waters of the South Fork of Cole river, that heads against Guyandott.

95 acres, surveyed 10th February, 1787, in same county, on the head waters of Glade creek.

78 acres, surveyed 8th February, 1787, in same county, on a branch emptying into Glade creek, on the south side of the same, and about one mile above the ford of said creek.

500 acres, surveyed 10th February, 1787, in same county, on the North fork of Mud river, that heads against the Guyandott.

1500 acres, surveyed 12th May, 1786, in same county, on the Ohio river.

2000 acres, surveyed 8th May, 1786, in same county, on the Great Kenhawa.

1000 acres, surveyed 16th May, 1786, in same county, and on same river.

263 acres, surveyed 8th February, 1787, in same county, on the head of Glade creek.

214 acres, surveyed 7th Feb. 1787, in same county, on the waters of Glade creek, on the south side thereof.

135 acres, surveyed 6th February, 1787, in same county, on the west end of Joe's Ridge, and on the waters of Glade creek.

154 acres, surveyed 6th February, 1787, in same county, on Joe's Ridge.

228 acres, surveyed 6th February, 1787, in same county, on Joe's Ridge, and the waters of Glade and Cooper's creek.

414 acres, surveyed 22d February, 1787, in same county, on the second fork of Cole river, on the road crossing from Piney river to Guyandott.

2000 acres, surveyed 26th February, 1787, in same county, under the big pipe Stem Knob, and running down both sides of the creek.

416 acres surveyed 4th February, 1787, in same county, on the waters of Cooper's creek and Joe's Ridge.

380 acres surveyed 3d February, 1787, in same county, on the head waters of Cooper's creek.

3,338 acres by survey 20th February, 1787, in same county, on the south fork of Cole river.

1,345 acres by survey 2d February 1787, in same county, on the head waters of little Blue-Stone, about half a mile north from the white oak lick.

Three tracts of land in Monongalia county, patented in my name, viz:

350 acres by survey 1st June, 1796, in Monongalia county, adjoining Matthew Richey's land, and the Randolph county line, on the waters of Cheat river.

400 acres surveyed 20th October, 1797, in same county, adjoining lands of Abner Harper, above the mouth of White day creek.

400 acres surveyed 15th November, 1797, in same county, adjoining Peter Drago, on Finches run, to include an improvement made in the year 1773.

1000 acres in same county, on the west of cheat river, above the lands of Thomas Butler.

800 acres in same county, on Buffaloe creek, on a pre-emption right of David Gray.

250 acres in Greenbrier county, on Little deer creek, adjoining lands of Joseph McClung.

891 acres in Montgomery county, surveyed 1st August 1787, on the waters of Piney river and Paint creek, waters of Kenhawa river.

435 acres in Montgomery county, surveyed 30th June, 1786, joining the lands of Joseph Eaton, Richard Muse, and James McCorcle.

230 acres in Wythe county, surveyed 4th November, 1795, on the lead mine mill creek.

180 acres in Albemarle county, patent, dated 5th July 1787, on William Hill's creek, waters of Buck Island creek.

One undivided moiety of five lots, in the Town of Winchester, No's. 89, 90, 100, 101 and 109.

The above will be sold very low, and the terms made known on application to

Wm. AUSTIN.

Richmond, April 4th, 1805.

NOTICE.

A PERSON well qualified to teach an English School, and the rudiments of Latin, may find an eligible situation in the ACADEMY of *Alexandria*. Satisfactory recommendations must be produced, and application made in person or by letter, to

A. HOLBROOK, *Teacher.*

April 27th, 1805. 4t

Blank Bills of Exchange

For Sale at this Office.